

but a single chapter, but we can assert that every chapter has been prepared with an equal amount of care.

The two appendices are as valuable as the main body of the work. The first contains a list of industries, which are a menace to the health of those engaged in them, and in the second, the anatomy and physiology of each muscle are fully discussed with reference to its action in health and disease.

We have but one fault to find with the author, and this is, that in his eagerness to be "up to date," he has occasionally overstepped the mark. In a book of this sort, facts and well-founded theories should be given and not mere speculations. Lichtheim's diagrams on aphasia are too recent to have stood the test of earnest criticism, and the author would, in our opinion, have done far better to have introduced Wernicke's diagrams, which are, moreover, much simpler than those of Lichtheim. We think, too, that it would have been wiser to have treated of aphasia—a subject as difficult as any in neuropathology—at the end rather than at the very beginning of the book. But, at most, these are simple errors in judgment, and do not detract greatly from the value of Dr. Moebius' work.

The illustrations are truly superb, many of them being reproductions from large atlases, which are inaccessible to the majority of readers. The general typographical work does honor to the publishers. The book merits translation. B. S.

Die Principien der Epilepsie-Behandlung. By Dr. ALBRECHT ERLÉNMEYER. J. F. Bergman, Wiesbaden, 1886.

This monograph of forty pages, is a reprint of a lecture delivered, Oct. 7, 1845, before the society of physicians, at Coblenz. It is essentially a plea for the conscientious examination and treatment of epileptics, the author insisting that, if care were taken in searching for the etiological factors in each and every case, the results of treatment would be much more satisfactory than they now are.

Among the various questions of interest which the author raises, is the one, whether in cases in which a series of attacks occur at short intervals, and these are then followed by a complete rest for several years, this period of rest in turn, being succeeded by fresh attacks, these fresh attacks may not be looked upon in the light of a primary affection, dependent upon a special cause, and standing in no connection, whatsoever, with the first series of attacks. If this can be answered in the affirmative, then the special etiological factor must be sought, and treatment instituted accordingly.

The authors views in reference to the so-called reflex epilepsies from the nose, throat, or vocal cords, are no doubt correct. He believes that many such cases are not reflex epilepsies at all, but are epileptic attacks due to carbonic acid-poisoning, in consequence of the disease of these parts,—the hypertrophy of the nasal membrane, or the new formation on the vocal cords admitting only of an insufficient supply of air.

Of internal remedies, for relief of those attacks, which cannot be attributed to any specific cause, Erlenmeyer advises the bromides in the form of Brom-water, as recommended by him in another communication. This water is a combination of bromide of potassium, bromide of sodium, and bromide of ammonium in the proportions of, 4 : 4 : 2. together with 750 parts of carbonated soda water, and a drop of ammonia.

All in all, this little book is timely, and, although, it contains little or nothing absolutely new, yet if its precepts were followed by every one, the treatment of epilepsy would soon be rescued from the empirical and unenviable position which it now occupies.

GEO. W. JACOBY.

Schema der Wirkungsweise der Hirnnerven. Ein Lehrmittel für Aerzte und Studierende. Dr. JACOB HEIBERG, Wiesbaden, 1885.

Consists of a table of the cranial nerves, showing their distribution and physiology almost at a glance. The names of the nerves and the description of their distribution are printed in colored inks, red being used for the motor nerves, yellow for the sensory, and blue for the nerves of special sense. Thus, Trigemini is printed *Tri* in yellow, *gemin* in red, and *us* in blue. This method of instruction, by endeavoring to impress the brain by means of the eye, is one which undoubtedly has its great advantages, and this table of cranial nerves will probably aid the student somewhat in acquiring a knowledge of their distribution and function. For the physician it may be of service to refresh his memory in moments when time is valuable.

G. W. J.

L'Uomo Delinquente (Criminal Man). By Dr. LOMBROSO, Professor of Legal Medicine at the University of Turin, Turin, Italy. Bocca Bros., 1883.

Criminal anthropology is being much studied elsewhere than in the Anglo-Saxon countries. In the United States and Canada law politics reign supreme in the legislative halls, in the State boards of charities, and science is at a discount. The ward worker, the clerical and medical politician, use institutions—which should be available for scientific purposes—as a means of ensuring the spoils to some political ring. The criminal, the pauper, and the insane are the prey of unclean beasts of politicians, and scientific studies are prevented through an endeavor to conceal malfeasance, by pandering to public prejudice against any thing which seems to disprove the modern doctrine of free-will, and this prevents the scientific study of criminals in America and the other Anglo-Saxon lands.

The present volume is divided into three parts: Criminal Embryology, Criminal Patho-Anatomy and Anthropometry, Criminal Biology and Psychology. Dr. Lombroso opens by a study of crime among animals, among savages and infants, and draws from these studies the conclusion that crime is largely the result of